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the Carolina Farmer

OFFICIAL ORGAN
NORTH CAROLINA
RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

August, 1953

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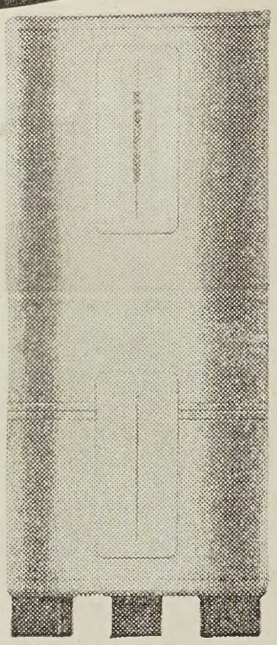
In this Issue

HERE COMES THE BOOKMOBILE

MORE POWER AT LOWER COST

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

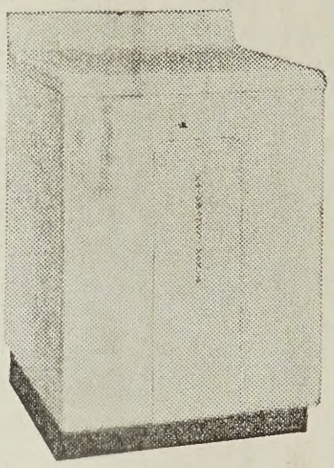
electric



Fairbanks-Morse tank type, automatic. Capacities range from 30 to 120 gallons. Single or double heating elements. *Nichrome* heating elements transmit heat directly to water. Thermostats keep water at pre-set temperatures. Automatic shut-off assures safety and economy. Insulated with 3″ Fiberglas blanket. Finished in white enamel. Tank galvanized by hot dip method. Protected inside by magnesium anode rod, guaranteed 10 years!

Ample

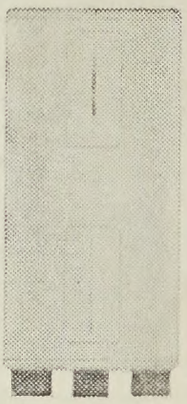
water



Fairbanks-Morse modern table-top model. Same high quality as upright type heater. Designed to match in finish and utility the new all-electric kitchens or utility rooms. Flat top, with 4″ splash shield provides cool work surface. Only 36″ high. Occupies space 23″ x 25″. Available in 30 and 40-gallon sizes. Protected inside by magnesium anode rod, guaranteed 10 years!

Safe

heaters



Fairbanks-Morse 12-gallon dairy model. Made like the larger ones! Fully automatic controls. Fully insulated. Single or double heating elements for faster recovery. Farmers and dairymen find this model just right for dairy cleaning chores. Assures sterilizing hot water in ample volume without draining the hot water from the household heater.

For complete details, and the name and address of your nearest Fairbanks-Morse dealer, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago 5, Illinois.

Fast

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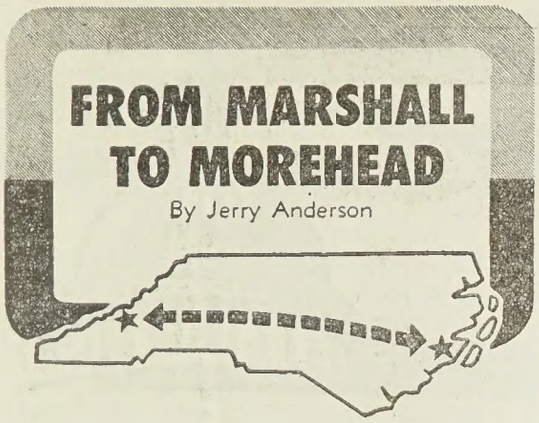

Anderson

On my desk as this is written is an analysis of an appliance survey recently conducted by the Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation at Goldsboro. The co-op mailed a card listing 25 electric appliances to its 5,200 members. They were requested to check the appliances they owned and the ones they expected to buy in 1954 and 1955. Fifty-two per cent of the members returned the card, an excellent response.

Based on this return, Manager John Kershaw projected appliance ownership and purchasing plans for his entire membership. The results are very interesting. They show, for example, that 90 per cent of the Tri-County members now own electric irons, 80 per cent own refrigerators and 72 per cent own washing machines. None of the other appliances on the list topped 50 per cent.

The survey clearly indicated that the home freezer will be the most popular appliance purchased in the next two years. 463 said they would buy freezers in 1954. 333 will buy water pumps and water heaters, 281 will buy ranges, 161 will buy washing machines and 146 will buy refrigerators.

If we assure that the Tri-County area is a good measuring stick, this survey means that some 7,000 Carolina Farmer readers want to buy home freezers next year. That interesting item is being passed on to our home editor with the suggestion that she prepare a series of stories on proper use of the freezer.

This month we're glad to welcome some 2,500 members of the Carteret-Craven Eectric Membership Corporation at Morehead City to the CF family. We are glad to have them receive the magazine for two reasons: first, because we hope it will be of real help to them, and, second, because it makes the name of this column a little more realistic. Now I can swing from Marshall to Morehead with a stout heart and a clear conscience.

the Carolina Farmer

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Published Monthly By

TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 2854 Raleigh, N. C.

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Editorial Board: Alton P. Wall, Asheboro, Chairman; G. Leslie Rucker, Tarboro; R. R. Edwards, Dunn; H. H. McKinney, Wadesboro; E. R. Crater, Hamptonville

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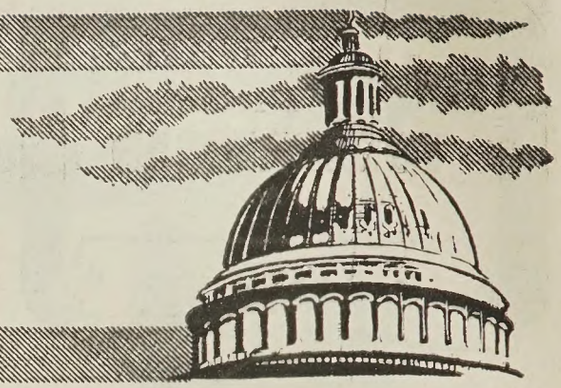
THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by the Tarheel Electric Membership Association, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C. Editorial and Advertising Offices, Suite 914 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1878. Additional entry at Montgomery, Ala. Subscription price 42c per year. Title registered U. S. Patent Office.

Robert S. Allen
REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON



WASHINGTON, August 1953 — It isn't often that a committee of the House of Representatives is publicly spanked by the Senate, but that is what happened during the most important debate of the session on the power issue.

The extraordinary castigation was administered by two Republican Senators—Guy Cordon (Ore.) and George D. Aiken (Vt.)

They openly denounced the powerful House Appropriations Committee for its utility-inspired "backdoor amendment" to the $451,119,200 Interior Department budget bill.

These amendments, in effect, would have killed the famed preference clause under which the REA co-ops and municipalities are guaranteed priority rights in the purchase of power produced at government projects.

The unusual action occurred when Senator Aiken, a strong REA champion, rose in the Senate and bluntly challenged the legality of the utility-inspired amendments voted by the House.

"Did the Senate Interior Committee consider the suggestion of the House, which recommended that the provisions which prevail for marketing power at Hoover Dam, should apply to other projects?" Aiken asked Senator Cordon, who was handling the Interior bill.

"The Committee gave consideration to that recommendation," said Cordon.

"But the Committee did not agree with the recommendation of the House committee in that respect?" continued Aiken.

"The Senate Committee took the view," explained Cordon, "that its obligation was not to make substantive law, but to take the law as it stands and to implement it with funds to the extent deemed necessary. The law very definitely places certain responsibilities on the Secretary of the Interior. And one of these responsibilities is to serve the preferential customer of federal power, and to provide construction where necessary of major transmission lines for that purpose. The Senate Interior Committee is operating under that mandate in the law."

Vague Meaning

While the Senate and crowded galleries listened intently to this highly significant discussion, Senator Aiken continued his attack on the House.

"Does the Senator," he asked, "interpret the House amendments to mean that power from public projects would be sold only to those able to build lines to the dams to get the power?"

"That interpretation could be placed on the language," replied Cordon. "On the other hand . . . it might also be construed as advancing the view that the government should not build transmission lines for the purpose of carrying federal power to preferred bodies if the power coud be carried by private transmission lines."

"Does the Senator from Oregon believe," inquired Aiken, "that the language of the House is consistent with the established federal power policy, which states that preference in the marketing of power should be given to cooperatives and to public bodies?"

"The interpretation which the Senator has placed on the language—and one to which the language is susceptible," said Cordon, "would indicate that the House took the view that the obligation of the government, so far as the delivery of the power is concerned, was concluded when the power was generated at the busbar. To that extent the view is not in accord with the existing law. The Senate Committee takes the view that its obligation is what is printed in the law, and it endeavors to fulfill that obligation."

The Showdown

It was at this point that Senator

(*Continued on Page* 23)

Emotional Fireworks At Hells Canyon Hearing

Emotional fireworks brokeout July 28 at Federal Power Commission hearings on Idaho Power Company's application for a license to build three small dams on the Snake River in place of the Federal government's proposed Hells Canyon multi-purpose dam.

Enlivening the hearings, which have been underway since July 7, were charges of "unethical" conduct leveled at Idaho Power Company's counsel, R. P. "Pat" Parry, by Mrs. Evelyn Cooper, Hells Canyon Association counsel. The Hells Canyon Association, which is also retaining C. Girard Davidson, former assistant Secretary of the Interior, as chief counsel in its intervention against the power company application, is comprised of citizens groups in the Northwest.

Answering charges that Davidson had offended the intelligence of the hearing by his absence that day, Mrs. Cooper declared, "I ask that Mr. Parry be requested to withdraw his insinuations and characterization of Mr. Davidson and myself and apologize. If he does'nt, I ask that he be disqualified from the proceeding for engaging in unethical and improper professional conduct."

Regarding statements Parry made on the background and experience she and Davidson possessed, Mrs. Cooper declared, "Mr. Parry and associates ma yconsider themselves to be country lawyers, but let the record show that he and his company have the support and resources of the whole private power trust behind them."

The following day, Costello denied Mrs. Cooper's request for an apology.

News, Tides And Trends

For the North Carolina Farmer

Some 1,000 boys and girls from all parts of the Tarheel State trooped to Raleigh for the 28th annual State 4-H Club Week, July 20-25. An inspiring work and play-crammed program was planned for the farm youth during the week, including addresses by State 4-H Club Leader L. R. Harrill, Governor Umstead, Secretary of State Eure, who introduced his young audience to their Council of State, and Everette G. Mitchell, Director of Agriculture, Central Division, National Broadcasting Company. A lively political campaign ended in the election of the following officers of the group for the coming year: Shirley Waugh, Surry County, president; Johnny Tew, Cumberland, vice-president; John Thomas James, Pasquotank, secretary-treasurer; and Mary Ann Nelson of Alamance, historian. It was a double-day victory for President Waugh. It was announced on election day that she had also been named state winner in the girls' division of the 4-H public speaking contest.

* * *

Rotenone has been shown to be very effective in Department of Agriculture tests on several New Mexico ranches in reducing infestations of heel flies and their destructive grubs in cattle herds. It should be applied at least twice a year in uniform, close-up spray. The sprays used in the USDA tests contained seven and a half pounds of bue powder, with 5 per cent rotenone content to each 100 gallons of water. A truck mounted power sprayer having a discharge capacity of 35 gallons per minute, with its pressure regulator set at 500 pounds per square inch, was used to apply the spray.

* * *

This year's award for Rural Minister of the Year in North Carolina goes to a woman. Mrs. C. O. Newell, pastor of the Crabtree Circuit, Waynesville district, Clyde, is the recipient of the annual award offered by the Progressive Farmer magazine and the School of Theology, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. The award is given each year to one minister in each of 13 Southern states in recognition of outstanding service to church and community.

Eastern farmers who are concerned about the shortage of grain storage facilities might well consider the marketing of some of their grain through beef cattle. Extension specialists say Eastern Carolina has the potential for becoming a leading feeder cattle area, and that many of the farmers there do not have proper grain storage facilities.

* * *

Tar Heel Peanut growers will vote on August 29 to decide if they want to assess themselves one cent per hundred pounds to set up an organization to promote sales and research. The referendum, backed by the N. C. Peanut Growers Association, was approved last month by the Board of Agriculture. C. S. Alexander, spokesman for the Association, says the new program would be patterned after Tobacco Associates, a sales promotion organization supported by assessments from tobacco growers. The petition will have to be supported by a two-thirds majority of voting growers before it can go into effect. Officials of the Association hope for a large vote.

* * *

N. C. State College and USDA have announced the development of a new, bacteril wilt-resistant variety of flue cured tobacco — Dixie 28. The new weed has been tested since 1949, with both yields and value of tobacco higher than Dixie Bright 27 and Oxford 26. It is same height as Dixie Bright 27, but leaves are shorter and broader with excellent handling qualities. Leaves cure to a bright color with porous, open-graniec texture. The new variety is not recommended in fields and black shank history and will be most useful in the upper Middle Belt and Border Belt counties.

* * *

A series of Extension demonstrations on the proper use of the rotary hoe has convinced many farmers that this implement can greatly reduce work involved in chopping out roe crops. In the past farmers have tended to distrust the tool, thinking its action too violent for contact with small plants. Demonstrations proved this belief erroneous, also proved that under ideal conditions hand chopping can be eliminated altogether.

MAIL BOX

To the Editor:

Have been meaning to drop you a note to say that your magazine gets better each issue The subjects are of wide interest, the style is highly readable, and the new format is quite an improvement over the old. Keep up the good work!

Bill Humphries
Raleigh

To the Editor:

I want to thank you for the kind editorial contained in the June edition of the **Carolina Farmer.**

I sincerely believe that private power and public power forces can work together without either being in competition with the other. I am unwilling to sit idly by and see the destruction of the fruits of our people's labor.

May I express to you and those associated with you my appreciation for your comment upon my efforts to decentralize rather than to further centralize power in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. I have great respect for our new Secretary of Agriculture, but I am frankly a little skeptical about his philosophy as it relates to our present farm program which is so essential to the welfare of our nation. The reorganization plan which went into effect was a grant of unprecedented power and authority to the Secretary of Agriculture. Used properly, no damage can be done. However, I think it is dangerous to permit any one individual to have so great an influence upon such a large segment of our population.

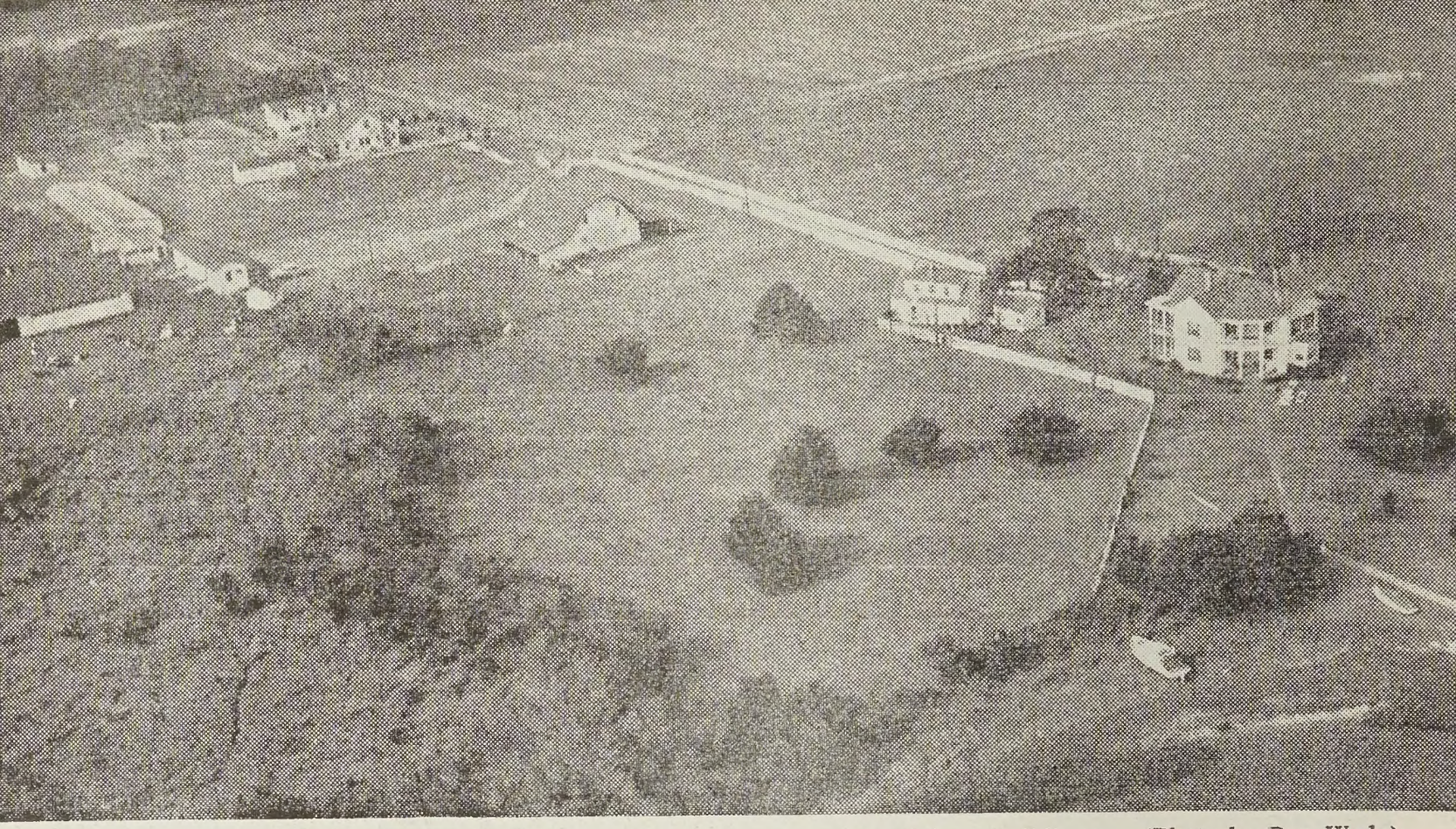
I enjoy reading your various editorials very much. While time does not permit me to read the **Carolina Farmer** in its entirety, that which I do read is refreshing and informative.

Rep. L. H. Fountain,
Washington, D. C.

To the Editor:

We find many interesting and helpful articles and ads in your magazine and the latest copy brought news of a tobacco cropping sled. Please send me the plan for the construction of this sled.

Mrs. J. G. Cobb
Atkinson



Aerial view of Bayside Farms shows bay at lower right, sweeping view of farm buildings. (Photo by Dan Wade)

Bayside Farm: A Study In Good Management

By JERRY ANDERSON

On the Carteret coast a retired executive is proving once again that efficiency pays off in the business of farming.

"What about this fellow Blair?" I asked. "Is he a real farmer or a gentleman farmer?"

Bill Carlton, manager of Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation, and I were driving out to Crab Point, a few miles outside Morehead City. Bill wanted me to take a look at W. J. Blair's Bayside Farm, which he described as one of the most interesting in Eastern North Carolina.

He had told me a few things about Blair. He was a retired printing and advertising executive from Cincinnati who had bought a rather tired truck farm on the Carteret coast in 1941. He ran it long distance until 1951, when he moved to the place and converted it into a dairy farm. Bill thought there might be a story in the way it was operated.

I had been a little skeptical of the whole thing. I had seen hobby farms before—and hobby farmers. And with them I had usually seen extravagances and poor management and very few practical ideas; practical, that is, for the farmer who farms for a living.

"You can decide that for yourself," Baill said, in answer to my question.

Just then we rounded a curve and I got my first look at Bayside. At first it didn't look like a farm at all;

Below: Blair (left) and Carlton

it more closely resembled a neat, well-planned community. Every building, from the fine old farmhouse to the smallest out-building, gleamed with white paint; fences and walkways were well kept; sleek cattle browzed contentely in the summer pastures; here and there we could see men working, moving quickly and efficiently on the warm Monday morning.

My mind did some quick readjusting. Here was a model farm, even if it turned out to just be someone's hobby. You had to admire it.

We parked the car and a man in faded khakis, his shirt wet through with perspiration, came out of one of the buildings to greet us.

"That's Bill Blair," Carlton said. "Think he looks like a gentleman farmer?"

I didn't. And as our host took us around the farm and told us of his plans it became evident that none could ever call Bayside a hobby. In several years of farm reporting I have never seen so much evidence of

careful planning and excellent management. Everything about the farm seemed to make sense.

Take the bull pen, for example. Ths Blairs needed a bull pen and a lot of people around Morehead City needed housing; so they spent a little more on the shelter and make a small apartment over it. The result is a necessary farm building which brings in income.

Or take the small office next to the milking parlor. In it Blair keeps his records, talks to salesmen and does the voluminous paper work required for efficient operation of a dairy which sells 19 cans of milk. It is located at the center of the farm's activities and keeps the business away from the house. I had never seen such an office on a North Carolina farm.

On our tour, Blair stopped at a field of alfalfa. It was a fine crop, almost ready for the third cutting. He explained that it is generally believed that alfalfa cannot be grown so far east, and that this field is an experiment. He is trying a short-rooted variety.

Alfalfa Would Be Lifeblood

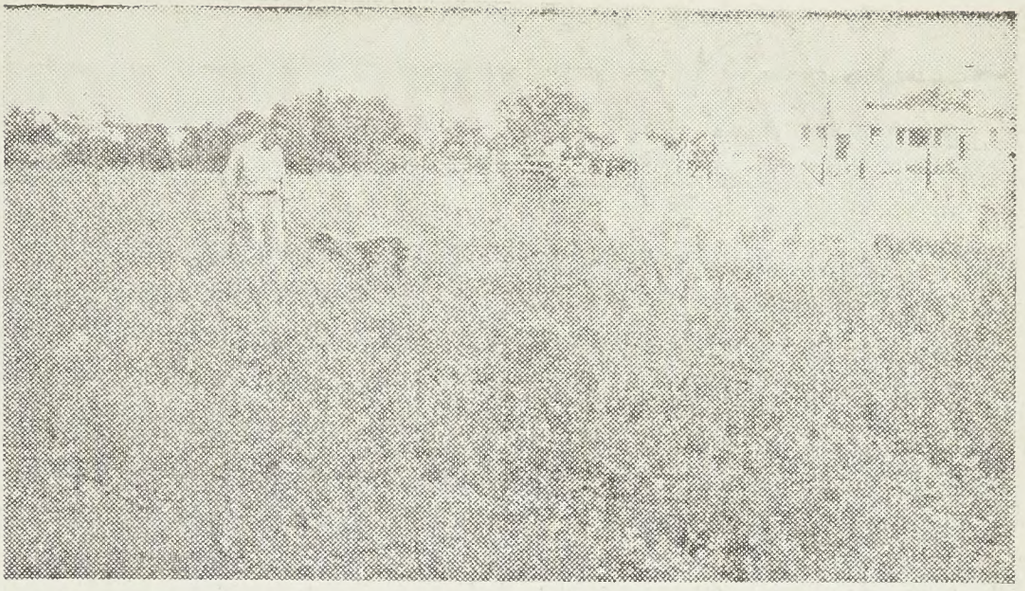
"If we can grow it," he says, "alfalfa will be our life blood. At present, freight rates make the cost of buying it almost prohibitive. We can buy the hay for twelve dollars a ton, but freight rates are twenty-two dollars per ton. So far, this field has done fine; but the real test, of course, will be whether it does as well next year."

We went through the milking parlor, where workmen were busy installing a pipeline system. It will be the first such system in Carteret County, and Blair says the labor shortage makes it necessary. A unique feature of the system being installed was the milk pre-cooler, a machine which lowers the temperature of fresh milk before it goes into cans and into the regular cooler. This process is designed to keep the bacteria count down.

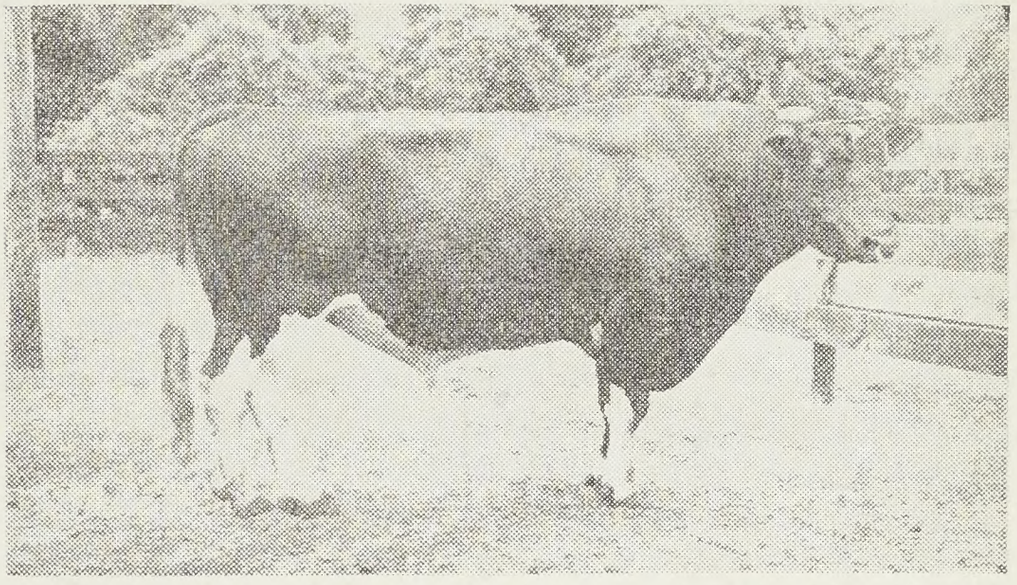
Immediately behind the milking parlor was a spacious lounging barn where milk cows are fed roughage and grain. They walk from the barn up short ramps to their stanchions in the parlor. Milking boss William Murray, from the dairy country of Wisconsin, says the 47-head milking herd is perfectly trained to take places in the parlor.

Blair pointed out half a dozen 2-3 months old calves with a great deal of pride. Understandable pride, since

(*Continued on Page* 21)



In this field the Blairs are experimenting with alfalfa. If successful, high freight rates can be avoided. Crop is almost realy for third cutting.



"Wisconsin Aristocrat Ideal:" King of the Bayside herd. Blair calls the 6-year-old animal "invaluable." Cows are occasionally bred artificially.

Mrs. Blair demonstrates the electric dishwasher in the kitchen of the completely remodeled farmhouse. Farm now needs modern phone service.

MORE POWER AT LOWER COST

MEMO TO THE READER

Ever wonder why commercial power companies spend so many propaganda dollars to praise the efficiency of their "business management?" If so, you'll be interested in the carefully documented study reported here. We think it explodes many a utility myth—

THE average residential customer of a local publicly owned electric utility not only uses 43.7% more power per year than the customer of the privately owned company, but he also enjoys the benefits of considerably lower rates and more efficient business practices.

These are the facts which are revealed in a new study entitled MORE POWER AT LOWER COST, which was published last month by the American Public Power Association.

The study is a comparison of the operating statistics of the Nation's publicly and privately owned utilities as reported by the Federal Power Commission. Federal generating systems such as the TVA are not included in the FPC summary statistics, and are not covered in the APPA study.

In an introduction to the booklet, APPA President C. A Oliver, manager of the Municipal Lighting Plant at Taunton, Mass., points out that, "By placing the statistics of the publicly and privately owned utilities side-by-side, the utility industry and the public can obtain answers to some of the questions which have been raised about the rates, relative efficiency of management, and other points regarding the operation of the publicly and privately owned utilities."

Comparing, on an annual basis, the kilowatt-hour sold and bills per customer, the study reveals that the average residential consumer of a publicly owned electric system uses 2,745 kilowatt-hours per year, while the same class of consumer of the privately owned utility uses only 1,910 kilowatt-hours. (The national average residential consumption during 1951 was 2,004 kilowatt-hours.)

But while the consumer of a publicly owned system uses 835 more kilowatt-hours per year than his counterpart served by a private utility, at the end of the year his annual bill, $52.21, is lower by $3.02 than that of the private utility customer, who pay the power company $55.23.

Or, to express it another way, the APPA study notes that "the residential consumer of a publicly owned electric utility uses, in the course of a year, 43.7% more electricity than his friend who buys power from the 'business-managed' utility but the pay-off is that his bill for this increased usage is 5.5% lower."

Making a comparison on a per kilowatt-hour basis, the APPA study finds that the residential customer of the private utility, on the average, pays 2.89 cents per kilowatt-hour, while the residential consumer of the local publicly owned system pays an average of 1.90 cents per kilowatt-hour. The residential consumer of the privately owned utility is therefore paying about 52% more per kilowatt-hour than the consumer of the publicly owned utility.

COOPERATIVE STATISTICS

Residential Consumer	Public Power	Private Power
Average KWH	2,745	1,910
Annual Bill	$55.23	$52.21
Revenue Per KWH	2.89c	1.90c
Commercial Consumers		
Average KWL	37,464	27,684
Annual Bill	$562.52	$358.79
Revenue Per KWL	1.50c	1.30c

In its analysis of rates charged to commercial and industrial customers, the APPA study reveals that these consumers, too, fare better pricewise from the publicly owned utilities. Taking the two classes together, the FPC reports show that the publicly owned utilities receive 1.30 cents per kilowatt-hour from the commercial and industrial consumers, while the privately owned utilities receive 1.50 cents.

Before comparing operating costs, the APPA study notes the comparative size of the two types of systems, and finds that, by almost every index of size, the privately owned utilities are about ten times larger than the local publicly owned utilities.

Noting that the privately owned utilities have larger generating stations, the APPA report comments that "it is to be expected that the privately owned utilities can generate a kilowatt of energy at a lower unit cost than the publicly owned systems, and this is indicated in the FPC statistics." The production expenses of the publicly owned utilities are 4.92 mills per kilowatt-hour, as compared to 4.87 mills per kilowatt hour for the privately owned utilities —a difference of 1%.

With regard to transmission expenses, the study shows that in this department the publicly owned utilities, with expenses of .13 mills per kilowatt hour, are able to transmit energy at half the cost of the privately owned systems, whose transmission expenses are .26 mills per kilowatt hour .

"The superiority of the publicly owned utilities further manifests itself in the matter of distribution expenses," according to MORE POWER AT LOWER COST When allocated on a per-customer basis, these expenses amount to $12.46 for the privately owned systems and $12.14 for the publicly owned systems, an advantage of 2.6% for the publicly owned utilities.

The greatest differences of cost, however, are in the field of the distinctly managerial responsibilities, such as accounting and collecting, sales promotion, and administration, APPA finds.

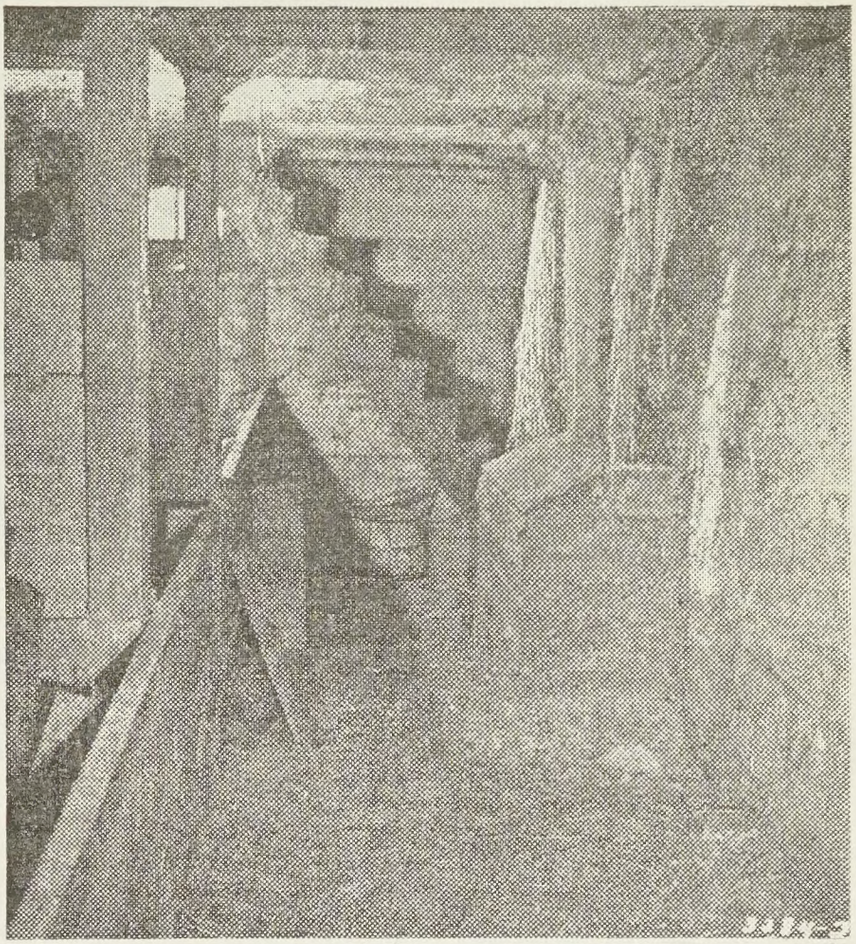
"Having widely proclaimed that they are 'business-manager,' the privately owned utilities surely would

(*Continued on Page 16*)

Where Do Grain Pests Come From?

From your own feed rooms, cribs, m a n g e r s and wagon beds, the authors have found. Control of the insects which eat up your profits starts at home — with a clean-up campaign.

By Donald A. Wilbur and Lloyd O. Warren
Entomologists, Kansas State College



WITH regulatory authorities cracking down on insect-infested grain moving from farms to mills, it's worthwhile to ask: "Where do the pests come from?"

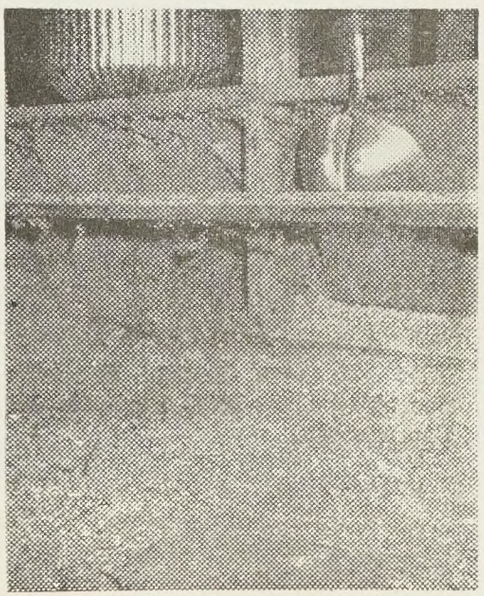
When you know where the "bugs" come from, it's easier to control them. Of half a dozen or more major insects that infest grain, none cause serious infestation in the field except in localized areas—mostly in the South. That means that the farm itself may be the first source of infestation.

Last summer, we surveyed 115 farms in four central Kansas counties to see what we could find about i n s e c t infestation originating on farms. We paid some attention to farm granaries, of course, but we were particularly interested in finding the extent to which grain infesting insect might be harbored in grain or feed residues outside the granary itself.

We found at least 15 different species collected, and were the most frequently infested of all sites. All 16 species we alsc found in barreled or sacked grain stored in various buildings. Poultry houses, mangers, feed boxes and corn cribs were also abundantly infested. Even hay mows harbored six different species.

The degree of infestation in truck beds was considered especially significant—since it might otherwise be assumed that the way to keep the new crop clean would be to truck it right from the combine to the elevator. But with nine different species of insects in truck and wagon beds, serious infestation might develop in route. Even where there were no appreciable amount of grain or feed showing in the truck bed, insects were present in cracks or between the floors in double-floor construction. Several times infested trucks or wagons were parked in granary driveways. It seems obvious that vehicles used to carry feed about the farm and transport grain to market may spread insect contamination.

Nearly 90 percent of the feed rooms examined had waste grain or feed residues overhead, in the walls, on the floor, or around the door. Grain dust and feed had accumulated on sills and cross members, loft floors, and occasionally on the lower surface of the roof—wherever structural features provided a lodging p l a c e. Cracks, cadelle holes, and spider-web masses were commonly infested. In grain bins, granaries, and corn cribs, wate grain accumulations were found in just about every possible place, particularly granary driveways, bin floors, and doorsills.



Grain losses due to insects in farm storage have been estimated to run as much as two percent a month. This can mean a loss of five million bushels a year on farms in a state such as Kansas. The loss will be sizable on any farm where grain is stored.

The cost of cleaning up and spraying farm trouble spots is cheap insurance to prevent this loss and keep harvested grain clean.

(Editor's note: Information on the use of insecticides approved by USDA for spraying grain storage facilities will be sent on request. Address **The Carolina Farmer**, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

"Here Comes The Bookmobile"

"Once Upon A Time"—Mrs. Dorothy Moore holds an intent audience as she tells one of her exciting stories to the community children at the Ellerbee Presbyterian Church. The story hour is an important part of the Richmond County bookmobile service.

From Cherokee to Currituck, the b o o k m o b i l e travels across the state, peddling its product of information, adventure, travel, and fun . . .

By REBEKAH RIVERS

ON certain days of the month, a green Chevrolet truck pulls off from the Rockingham Public Library and begins a zig-zagging tour across Richmond County. This truck has become as familiar to the rural citizens of the county as the RFD truck—and just as dependable. Its cargo is precious, and its service has become an intricate part of the entire pattern of life for the people down in Richmond County.

For this is the bookmobile, and its driver, the genial librarian from Rockingham, Mrs. Dorothy Moore, has become a friend to her many followers at her designated stops throughout the county. When she stops at the Allen-Thomas Store on the Ellerbee Road, a tow-headed lad in a straw hat arrives on his bicycle to return the books he received on her last visit and to ask if she has brought along any "good magic stories." A little girl returns a much-read copy of "Little Women" and wants "some more stories about the March sisters."

When the bookmobile winds off the Ellerbee Road to the Hal Kelly farm, a housewife, who has left her Monday morning chores to meet the traveling librarian, confers with Mrs. Moore to see what books she might read for credit in her home demonstration club's reading program.

The bookmobile is stocked to meet the needs of all ages and interest groups. An elderly lady brings a box to collect the dozen books she has selected to read; a teenager comes to choose the books she didn't have time to read during the school year; a ten-year-old searches for stories her five-year-old sister will enjoy; a farmer requests a book on soil conservation. If the books requested aren't on hand, Mrs. Moore makes a note of the requests and brings them on her next visit—or mails them, if the books are urgently needed.

During the afternoon of bookmobile day, Mrs. Moore heads her bok wagon to the Ellerbee Presbyterian Church where community children gather for an exciting story hour.

Miss Elizabeth House, Executive Secretary of the N. C. State Library Commission.

A master story teller, Mrs. Moore often dons a ten-gallon hat and a two-gun holster to stimulate the children in their summer "Reading Roundup" program. After the story hour, the children troop around a table laden with adventure stories, fairy stories, magic stories, how-to-do stories. They choose those books which appeal to them and consult with Mrs. Moore and her assistant, Mrs. Claunder Pepper, as to what story book characters they could impersonate in the story book masquerade the ladies have planned for them.

When the bookmobile ends its day and returns down the Ellerbee Road to Rockingham, it leaves in its tracks hours of pleasant and informative reading for the people it has served.

In a recently instituted re-registration of the patrons of the Richmond County bookmobile service, some 500 people have already registered for new reading cards. This bookmobile alone circulated some 66,000 books last year.

The present bookmobile service in North Carolina began as the dream of a North Carolina librarian. In 1923, Miss Clara Crawford, librarian at the Durham Public Library, returned from a trip to England with enthusiasm was so contagious that service offered by the libraries in that country. When she spoke of her travels to the local Kiwanis Club, her

enthusiasm was so contagious that the club members agreed to purchase the first bookmobile in the state. This wagon was christened "Miss Kiwanis" and was set on the road to serve the people in Durham County.

The success of "Miss Kiwanis" became widespread, and Guilford County soon followed suit with the state's second bookmobile, which was purchased by the county.

The splendid idea grew, but lack of funds made it hard for a state-wide dream to materialize.

In 1936, the State Library Commission purchased a bookmobile for demonstration purposes. With the cooperation of the library program of the WPA, eleven additional demonstration wagons went into operation, and within a four-year period, practically every county in the state having county-wide library service had examined a demonstration bookmobile.

In 1941, the General Assembly made its first appropriation, known as State Aid to Public Library Fund, of $100,000 to "aid equalize, promote county-wide library service for all the citizens in the state." This added impetus to the already growing library extension service. At the time this aid was granted, there were twelve counties in the state with bookmobile service.

Today, 91 counties in North Carolina are served by 90 bookmobiles. From Cherokee to Currituck, these "culture wagons" roll through the rural areas of the state, opening whole new worlds to the rural citizens. Last year, these book wagons circulated the whopping total of 5,389,243 books—representing 52% of all the books circulated through public libraries in the state.

Some of the bookmobiles are small, carrying from 700 to 900 books; some of them are the large, walk-in type trucks, loaded with from 1200 to 2000 books. As the smaller trucks have served their purpose, they are being replaced by the larger walk-in types.

And with the increased interest in the bookmobile, its services have tripled. The bookmobile now carries not only books and periodicals, but it has instituted an excellent adult film service, with headquarters at the University of North Carolina. A formidable book collection in Raleigh supplements county supplies, so that the rural book consumer can always be assured of the book of his needs.

Some libraries throughout the state are building special interest collections, to be circulated on an inter-county basis. These special collection topics include, among others, art, family life, Negro literature, landscape gardening. A union catalogue is now being prepared for the distribution of these holdings.

Miss Elizabeth House, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission, was one of the pioneers in the state bookmobile program. For several years, she drove one of the early bookmobiles down in Hyde County; and she speaks with warm enthusiasm of her days with this service. She spins countless tales of the bookmobile program from its small beginning to its vital role in today's living for the rural people of North Carolina, advising us that improved roads and better lighting facilities have greatly aided the program's progress.

Mrs. Marie Barrett (center), 80, selects 12 books at a stop in the Pee Dee Community.

"When the mail goes through, the bookmobile goes through", became the slogan of the drivers of the pioneer bookmobiles, according to Miss House. She tells us that the bookmobile drivers have had the privilege of helping the rural book consumers in many phases of their lives --with books on drapery making, insect control, cabinet making, naming their children. And she remembers with pleasure the good cakes and steaming coffee awaiting her at many stops on her bookmobile route.

The librarians on the bookmobile circuit work very closely with home demonstration agents, farm agents, nurses and doctors in following through their programs with supplementary reading materials. The Home Demonstration Clubs' Reading Program is an excellent example of this service. An approved reading list is compiled by the Library Commission and circulated through the Agricultural Extension Service to the various home demonstration clubs throughout the state. The club mem-

(*Continued on Page 21*)

Mrs. Hal Kelly, left, Cartledge Creek Road community of Richmond County, discusses the home demonstration club reading list with Mrs. Claunder Pepper, assistant librarian at the Richmond County Public Library. Mrs. Kelly's home is one of the stops for the bookmobile.

FIRE PREVENTION

The "big three"—matches, misuse of electricity, and petroleum products cause 50 per cent of all fires. These simple safety rules, if carefully observed are your best fire insurance.

Volunteer firemen from nearby town stand by helplessly as farm building goes up in flames. Inadequate water system made control impossible. Surveys reported here show most fires result from carelessness.

DO you take chances with your life?

You probably don't think you do. If you suddenly developed the symptoms of pneumonia, chances are you'd call your doctor in a hurry! If the brakes on you car didn't properly hold, you'd undoubtedly take it right to a service station for repairs.

In either case, of course, you could simply trust to luck that nothing serious would happen—but you don't, because you know ths risk is far too great.

But wait a minute. Are you as careful as you think? Without even realizing it, you may be taking chances every day with something just as dangerous—fire!

You know, "fire hazard" isn't just a term used to frighter people. Instead, as the National Board of Fire Underwriters points out, it refers to conditions and practices which year after year have proved to be the cause of thousands of fires. If you don't want to risk losing your home, your family and your life, the sensible thing tc do is to check your home and your habits for fire hazards. Best place to start is with the "Big Three": matches and smoking, misuse of electricity, and petroleum and its products. Together, they cause nearly 50 percent of all the fires that occur.

And in most cases. these fires can be prevented. Let's take a look at some of the causes:

Smoking: This will always be a prolific cause of fire. Be sure every cigarette, pipe or cigar is out before you throw it away. Don't smoke near flammable materials or liquids. Obey "No Smoking" signs. Smoke only where smoking is permitted.

Matches: Break the match before throwing it away. Keep matches out of reach of children. Don't use matches as torches to search dark places. Don't light matches near explosive or flammable materials.

Electric Wiring and Cords: Never hang extension cords from nails or hooks, or run them under carpets. Don't fasten to wall with tacks: have approved wiring by electrician. Replace all worn or frayed cords or appliances. Use only cords tested by Underwriters' Laboratories.

Electric Lights: See that no contact is made with cloth or paper shades, or other combustible material. Have "trouble lights" adequately protected against breakage.

Electric Fuses: Fuses are safety valves: burned out fuses indicate a short circuit or overload. Check your wiring and appliances. Replace blown fuses with new fuses of proper capacity (15 amperes for homes). Never bridge fuses with coins or other metal.

Electric Irons: In commercial establishments, electric irons should be equipped with a pilot light to show when current is on. Always disconnect iron when not in use, or if you leave the ironing board. Keep iron on metal or asbestos pad when heated.

Electric Appliances: See that wiring is in good condition. Use appliances only for purpose intended. Keep motors lubricated to avoid overheating. Avoid overloading. Don't leave appliances unattended with current on (except those thermostatically controlled).

Flammable Liquids: Don't use flammable liquids in closed room, or anywhere near open flame or sparks. Liquids such as gasoline, benzine and naptha give off heavy vapors that can flow along the floor 200 feet or more to open flame, and flash back to container.

Dry Cleaning: Use only safe, non-flammable liquids. Do the work in the open, never in closed rooms, as some of these liquids give off toxic vapors. **Don't smoke.**

Rubbish: Rubbish and litter are causing increasing numbers of fires. Keep closets, cellars, halls, basements and storerooms clear of all accumulations. Clean out spaces under counters. Provide metal containers for waste paper.

Storage Rooms: All goods in storage rooms should be neatly arranged, with proper spacing and ventilation. Adequate space should be allowed around sprinkler heads in order to give good distribution of

water in case of fire. Fire doors must be kept clear of stored goods.

Oily Rags: Rags containing vegetable, animal or fish oils, or paints, are subject to spontaeous ignition and start fires in themselves. They should be stored in tightly closed metal cans, or hung up with plenty of air space around them to dissipate the heat, or if not needed, removed from the building or burned after using.

Bidle Appointed Safety Instructor

Durward (Duke) B. Bidle has recently been employed by the Job Training and Safety Committee of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association as Job and Safety Director for Eastern North Carolina. Mr. Bidle's appointment was announced by J. L. Shearon, manager of the Wake EMC, and chairman of the committee.

Bidle, who began his work with the eastern electric membership cooperatives July 1, has some thirty-two years experience in the electrical field. He comes to the Association from the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington, where he served as administrative officer and Job Training and Safety Adviser from May, 1950 to June of this year.

During these years with the REA, North Carolina's new Safety Director conducted 158 transformer training schools in 20 different states, working with the safety instructors in these states.

Bidle is imminently acquainted with rural electric cooperatives on the statewide as well as the national level. Before working with REA, he was employed by the State of Illinois as Job Training and Safety Instructor, and in this capacity, he worked with all the rural electric cooperatives in the state of Illinois.

Bidle will work with the electrification advisors and managers of the Eastern cooperatives in the job training and safety program.

After September 1, Mr. Bidle and his family will make their home at 1628 Bickett Blvd., Raleigh.

Attics and cellars should be cleaned regularly for fire protection. Matches should be kept out of children's reach, be broken before throwing away.

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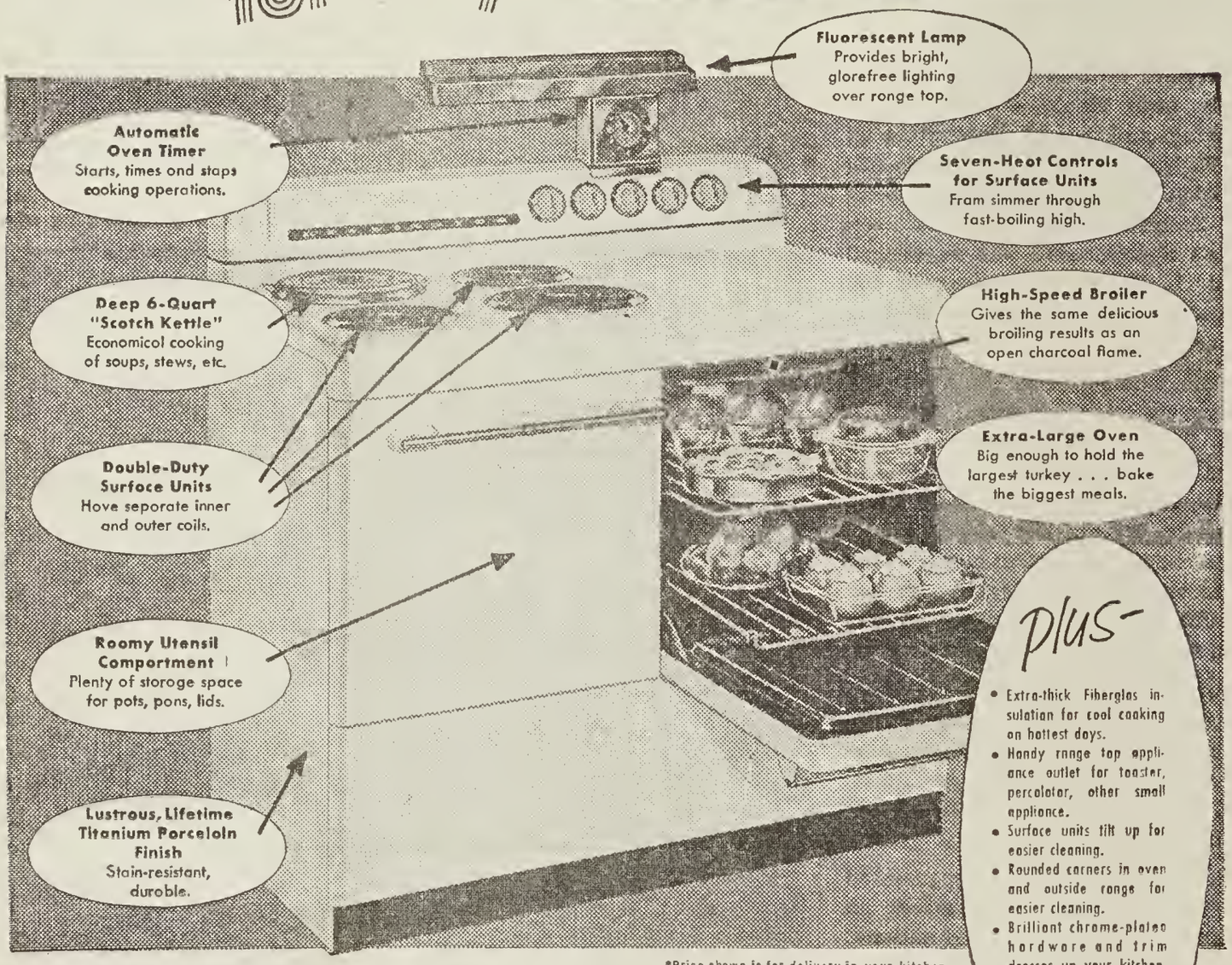

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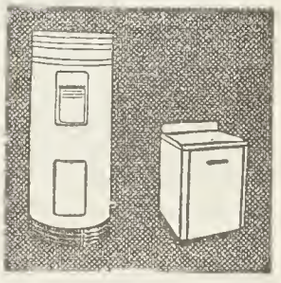

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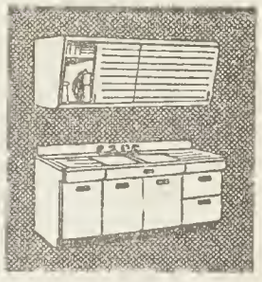

MODEL SCT-66 & WG-6630 — New Kelvinator Kitchen Cabinets and Sinks!

More Power At Lower Cost

(*Continued From Page 8*)

be expected to excel in these items," APPA comments. "It must, therefore, come somewhat as a surprise to find that the Federal Power Commission statistics reveal the following to be the facts:

"1. **Accounting and Collecting.** The publicly owned systems are able to perform this function for $3.45 per customer, while it costs the private companies $4.61 per customer for this same service. During the course of a year, the private companies spend $1.16 or 33.6% more per customer for this service than do the publicly owned utilities. By performing their accounting and collecting functions with the same degree of efficiency as the publicly owned utilities, they could save their customers some $42,449,000 per annum.

"2. **Sales Promotion and Advertising.** Considering the vast sums of money which the privately owned utilities spend to tell their customers that they are "business-managed," it is not surprising to find that in sales promotion and advertising expenses the privately owned utilities spend 72.6% more per $100 of revenue than the publicly owned utilities, which must rely largely on their lower rates to sell more electricity.

"Privately owned utilities spend $1.64 per $100 of revenue for sales promotion and advertising expenses, while the publicly owned utilities spend only $.95 per $100 of revenue for such expenses. If the privately owned utilities trimmed their expenses in this item to the level of the publicly owned utilities, they could have their customers some $36,144,000 a year. * * *

"3. **Administrative and General.** The publicly owned utilities perform this service for $6.40 per $100 of revenue, while it costs the privately owned utilities exactly the same amount for administrative and general expenses.

"Adding it all up, then, we find that the privately owned utilities could save their customers the impressive sum of $78,593,000 a year if they performed these purely business operations at the same level of expenditures as the publicly owned utilities. This potential saving which the privately owned companies could effect if they brought their operations into line with those of the publicly owned utilities gives one some cause to wonder which system properly has the prerogative to advertise itself as 'business - managed,'" the APPA study declares.

With regard to the tax question, the study states: "The assertion that local publicly owned electric utility systems do not pay taxes is based on misconception and misrepresentations."

"It is true," the APPA study continues, "that a strict comparison of the composite income account for 1951 of the two classes of utilities shows that the publicly owned utilities have a ratio of tax expense to electric operating revenue of 2.5% while for private companies the ratio is 21.8%. Although this difference is partly explained by the fact that publicly owned utilities are exempt from Federal taxation. the whole story is not revealed in the available comparative statistics. The substantial payments made by publicly owned utilities in lieu of taxes, along with amounts contributed to the local government, are not listed as taxes in the FPC statistics. The difference in accounting reporting is responsible in large measure for this distortion of the facts."

The APPA study notes that it should also be pointed out that any earnings by a publicly owned system which exceed an accepted reasonable return on investment also accrue to the benefit of the community or State which is the owner of the local public power system.

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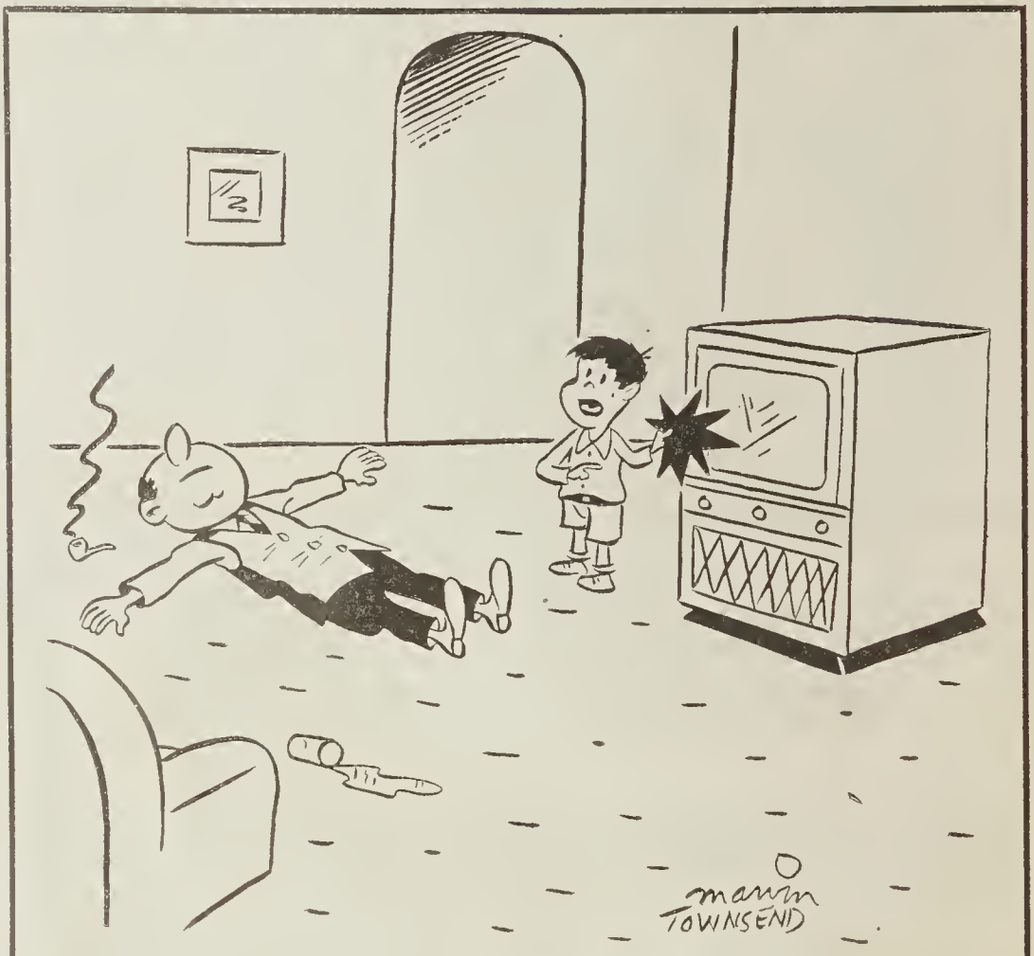

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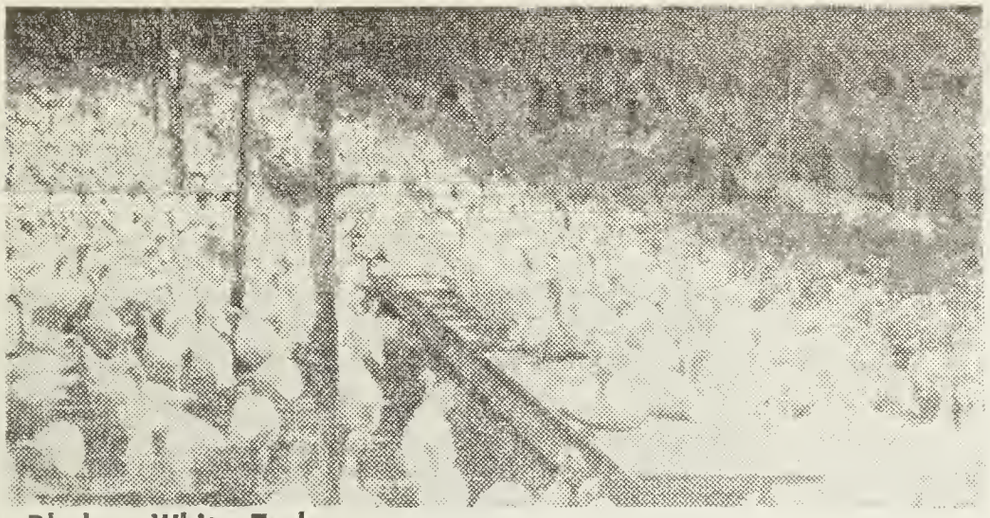

In Bladen: White Turkeys

And An Air Conditioned Egg Room

WHEN Norman H. Bennett of Rose Hill decided in 1951 to try to supplement his tobacco and truck farm income with a flock of turkeys, he had no idea that in little more than a year the birds would be his major farm enterprise.

This was true, he figures, because at that time he didn't fully appreciate the market potential for white turkeys, the breed with which he began his turkey operations This breed was developed at the USDA Experiment Station at Beltsville. Maryland, and were locally untried when Bennett decided to use them.

Selling to small processors in such nearby towns at Marshville and Raeford, Bennett soon discovered the major advantage of white turkeys: they were considerably smaller than reds, and this fact gave him two chances at the market. If the market was good when the birds were 16 weeks old or less, he could sell them as broilers; if it was poor, he could hold on for a few weeks and sell them as full grown turkeys.

This system worked so well that his turkey business soon became his major activity, and crops took a more minor role. He made full use of electric service from the Four County Electric Membership Corporation at Burgaw to reduce the time and labor required to care for the flock and to increase his profits. He installed automatic feeders and watering facilities: he set up a fan to ventilate the chicken house; he used lights and candlers.

But the most ingenious application of electricity to his business came this summer, and it is the one which holds the most promise for increasing his profits.

Bennett has his turkey eggs hatched commercially. During the cooler months, he was accustomed to hatching about 75 percent of the eggs he took to the hatchery; the others had spoiled and would not hatch, but 75 percent hatchability is considered good in the trade. He anticipated greater spoilage during the summer months, and accordingly dug into a clay bank and built an egg room inside the cool soil. This summer he confidently placed his eggs there for keeping.

When the time came to take them to the hatchery, he candled about 3000 eggs to determine how many would hatch. He was astounded at the results: 50 percent would not hatch. The improvised egg room had not maintained the desired 50-degree temperature necessary to properly hold eggs.

That's when Bennett had the big idea that is now paying off. He purchased an ordinary room air conditioner of the type now so popular in homes and office buildings. He cut a window in the egg room and and installed the conditioner, and rigged a thermostat to it to maintain the desired temperature.

It works like a charm. When the temperature in the room rises above 50 degrees F., the conditioner kicks on and brings it back down, then shuts itself off. Bennett is elated. He says that the air conditioner would have more than paid for itself on that one hatch in which his loss was 50 percent. And he intends to use it in his house during the periods when no eggs are being stored.

To complete his egg room, Bennett has piped in running water to control humidity and installed electric lights. It adds up to a storage room which is all set to make money for him.

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WILL YOU BE
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Lightning rods properly installed will be about 98 per cent effective against damage.

Lightning, nature's artillery is riding theh wings of every thunder cloud, it is ready to invade without warning and perhaps deal death and destruction in its path.

Annual reports show that lightning injuries and kills about 1,400 people per year in the United States. In addition property loss is about 25,000,000.

Approximately 9-10 (nine-tenths) of these casualties occur in the rural districts.

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EDITED BY REBEKAH RIVERS

Your Children And You

Make Sure The Shoe Fits

By DR. CHARLES KRAUSZ

Dean, Chiropody School, Temple University

More children are crippled every year by badly fitted or improper shoes than are struck by polio.

This is the grim story revealed by a study o fthe statistics from the entire country.

While only one out of every 2,000 children under 14—or less than 1-20 of 1%—fall victim to polio, more than 40% of grade school children have been found to be suffering from foot ailments of various types.

Although most of these ailments are relatives minor, a shockingly large proportion are sufficiently serious to cause acute walking difficulty this message to parents: "Make sure your child is wearing a well-fitted shoe. Check its con-

hat is why foot doctors keep hammering home now and in later life.

struction. The best shoe for both school and play is an oxford. It should have a supple and flexible leather upper and sole, since leather supports a growing foot, without binding it."

The importance of good shoes was stressed in a recent issue of **The Journal of the American Medical Association**, which pointed out that "a proper shoe fit is essential for foot health. Poorly fitting shoes may result in deformities of the foot."

Doctors have found that most parents—who zealously guard their child's health during the polio season—are much less careful in September when it comes to selecting their children's shoes, or checking on whether the shces are outgrown.

A child's feet require constant attention—but particularly at the start of a new school year. Chances are he has outgrown his shoes during the summer. Also, after two months of rough play—frequently in sneakers or other unsitable footgear—most children's feet require careful examination and precise fitting, if they are to walk into the new term on healthy feet.

The manufactureres of children's shoes produce 1,483 shoe fitting combinations—varying combinations of size and width—to keep pace with young feet. It is possiblc. therefore to secure an exact fit for every child, regardless of how his feet may vary from the standard for his age.

In addition to fit, another important consideration in selecting your youngsteer's shoes are the materials that go into them. Foot specialists recommend an all-leather shoe.

Leather is preferred by orthopedists and chiropodists because it does not contain allergic substances which are likely to injure a child's tender skin. Also, leather air-conditions the feet by permitting perspiration to be evaporated, at the same time that fresh air is allowed to enter. The porous leather thus keep feet warmeer in cold weather, and cooler in hot weather.

One of the most effective means of deforming a child's foot is to have him wear outgrown shoes. Mothers who would not dream of allowing Junior or Sis to appear in public in outgrown clothes, never give a thought to getting them new shoes until their current pair is worn out. Unfortunately, with young children particularly, shoes frequently will be outgrown before they are worn out.

(*Continued on Page* 20)

Patterns

2740. This pocketed jumper has a neat tailored look, yet is so simple in design that it takes a minimum of sewing time. The convertible collared blouse partner, included, has sleeve choice. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: Jumper, 2⅞ yds. 54-in. Blouse, 3 yds. 35-in.

2016. Two for tea. One apron has ric rac trim; the other, floral cart motifs. Each apron is cut in one size and each apron takes 1⅝ yds. 35-in. Use scraps for appliques.

228. A complete wardrobe for her favorite doll! This pattern includes coat, hat, dresses, lingerie, shorts for 14, 16, 18, 20, 22-inch dolls. Please order by size.

2709. In one pattern: three perfect pieces for mix-match: Basic six-gore skirt and two weskit tops. Sizes 12-20. Skirt and collared weskit take 3 yds. 54-in. all one fabric.

2984. Smartness begins at home! And what could be more comfortable than this wrap-around to let you just breeze through your household chores. Sizes 12-20, 36-44. Size 18: 4⅜ yds. of 35-in. (Collared version included, too!)

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern to: Carolina Farmer, Pattern Department, P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Recipes From Readers

Mrs. Van Smith, Seven Springs, sends the following recipe to be shared with Carolina Homemakers.

Health Salad

2 cups carrots, ground or grated
1 lemon, ground or grated
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup sugar
6 halves canned peaches, pears, or apple slices.

Grind carrots and lemon (rind and all)in food chopper. Add salt and sugar. Let stand for five minutes. Pur in large spoonful of carrot mixture in the center of each fruit placed on lettuce leaf. Top with salad dressing, if desired.

And from Mrs. C. M. Bracy, Aulander, comes the following recipes for Brunswick Stew and Apple Dumplings which Mrs. Bracy advises us are her favorites.

Chicken Brunswick Stew

1-3 lb. chicken
½ cup chopped onion
1½ cup green lima beans
2 cans canned tomatoes
1½ cups canned corn
1 teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoon pepper
1½ teaspoon pepper

Cover chicken with hot water and simmer until tender. Remove from liquid and separate meat from bone. Return meat to liquid. Add vegetables and seasonings until vegetables are tender and stew is thick.

Apple Dumplings

The sauce is poured over the dumplings and baked instead of baking the dumplings alone.

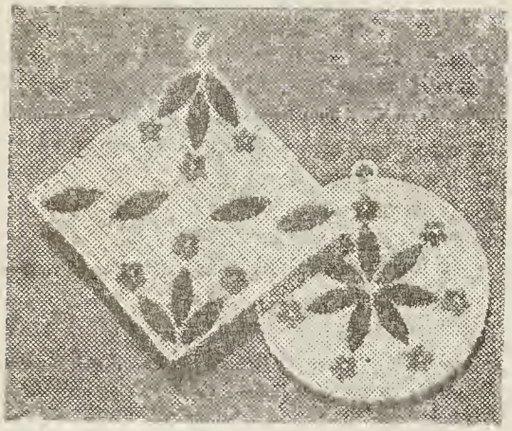
2 cups flour
1 tsp. salt
2 tsps. baking powder
½ cup milk
¾ cup shortening
6 cooking apples
Butter and sugar

Peel and core apples, but no not quarter. Sift dry ingredients. Cut in shortening. Add milk at once and stir just enough to moisten flour well. Roll ¼ inch thick and cut in 6 squares. Place an apple in each square. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon. Dot with butter. Fold in edges and place in greased baking dish. Cover with . . .

Sauce

Combine 2 cups sugar, 2 cups water ¼ tsp. cinnamon and ¼ tsp. nutmeg. Cook 5 minutes. Add ¼ cup butter. Bake at 450 degrees for 20 minutes. Then at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Especially good when served warm with plain cream.

Needlecraft



Potholders — Scraps of gay colored felt are appliqued on these simple-to-crochet potholders made in Pearl Cotton. Lined with felt for added protection. No. 4028.

Doily — Shells and clusters combine to give the effect of ripe wheat to this adaptable doily. Leaflet includes necessary information for making it in three sizes of mercerized crochet cotton. No. S-393.

Free Pattern Service

We are happy to announce this month the addition of a service for our lady readers—free needlework patterns. This new service is made possible through the cooperation of the Spool Cotton Company.

Check the number of the patterns you wish on the coupon below, enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelop, and mail to your homemaking editor. We have added a few lines for your comments, so let us know what you have enjoyed in the **Farmer** and send along your favorite recipe to be shared with other readers.

Hankie Edgings — Three wide and feminine hankie edgings you can crochet for gifts or for yourself. They are so pretty in the pocket of a suit or blouse and are very easy to make. Leaflet includes directions for all three. Nos. S-205, 6, 7.

Pattern Order Form

Please send me without charge pattern leaflets which I have indicated below. I am enclosing a **STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED** envelope for the patterns I have checked.

1.....Potholders (No. 4028)

2.....Doily (No. S-393)

3.....Hankie Edgings (Nos. S-205, 6, 7)

Electric Membership Corporation.....

Comments.....

.....

.....

This coupon expires September 15. Orders should be in by this date. Address coupons to: **Rebekah Rivers, Carolina Farmer, Box 2854, Raleigh, N. C.**

Make Sure The Shoe Fits

(*Continued from Page* 18)

Here is the average rate of foot growth:

Age	Size Changes Every
2 tc 6 years	4 to 8 weeks
6 to 10 years	8 to 12 weeks
10 to 12 years	12 to 16 weeks
12 to 15 years	16 to 20 weeks
15 years and over	6 months and up

More than 70% of children's foot ills stem directly from—or are aggravated by—outgrown shoes. Never depend on your child to inform you when his shoes begin to pinch. Too short shoes which cramp the whole foot distort growth One of the first effects is the appearance of "hammer toes." Even the slightest tightness in shoes will start bending the delicate, growing bones o fyour child's feet .

"This is all very well," you say, "but HOW do I tell whether the shoe fits?" Actually, it's very easy to check. **The Journal of the American Medical Association** reecently published an article telling doctors what their patients should look for when buying children's shoes:

1—The eyelets through which the laces go should be parallel.

2—Press the toe of the shoe until yo ufeel the tip of the big toe and the second toe. They should be one-half to three-quarters of an inch from the toe of the shoe.

3—The widest part of the child's foot should be at the widest part of the shoe—the ball of the foot and the ball of the shoe should meet exactly.

4—It should be possible to grasp a small fold of leathe rat the side of the vamp. If the leather wrinkles, the shoe is too wide. If the leather is tight and bulging, the shoe is too narrow.

5—The shoe should not gape at the sides or the back when the child walks—and make sure the child walks around foi several minutes before you decide to buy the shoes.

If you don't want the responsibility of checking feet, it is best to patroniez a reliable sho estore—and, if you have the slightest doubts about the shoes, have them checked by your chiropodist or podiatrist.

The old adage of "an ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure" was neevr truei than when buying your youngsters' shoes.

— Bayside Farm —

(Continued from Page 7)

they were real beauties and as agreeable as house pets. Murray said they were being fed four quarts of whole milk daily, along with all the hay they could eat and three and one-half pounds of calf starter. To one side of their lot was a low, rambling building in which calf pens had been installed, another unique feature for a North Carolina farm.

Our tour ended at the bull pen for a look at Bayside's proudest possession—the six-year-old Holstein bull, Wisconsin Aristocrate Ideal. I tried to get Blair to estimate the value of that beautiful animal. "He's invaluable to us," was the only answer I could get.

I wanted to know about his experiences with artificial breeding. He said he is quite interested, and thinks the service is very valuable. But Carteret has no inseminator, so it is necessary to keep a bull. On occasion he has called on the inseminator from Craven County, and has the first calf born in Carteret through the artificial breeding process.

Back in the office, I noticed a "diploma" from a North Carolina State College short course. It had been awarded to Helen Blair. He explained that his wife became very interested in dairying when they moved from Cincinnati to the farm in 1951, and had enrolled in the Dairy Production course to learn something about it. Evidently she learned well, for the walls of the office are lined with blue ribbons from the N. C. State Fair. They show that Bayside had the Senior, Junior and Grand Champions in 1951, the Senior and Grand Champions in the 1952 Open Class, and the Senior and Grand Champions in the 1952 N. C. Special Class.

Blair explained that both he and his wife have always been "city folks," but that both of them fell in love with the farm during childhood. By coincidence, both of them used to spend summers on the farms of uncles.

They bought the Carteret farm in 1941, intending to carry out truck farming projects. They discovered, as others have, that truck farming is hazardous and unpredictable. Since there was an excellent local market for milk, they decided in 1951 to go into the dairying business. They moved to the farm in that year.

The dairying enterprise, Blair explains, was impossible earlier because of the lack of electricity on the farm.

"We tried for years to get the power company to build a line out here," he said. "They wouldn't have had to build far, and we had petitions from everyone in the neighborhood. But it was no use. We seemed to have no hope of getting power until the cooperative was organized. We got electricity then, and it's been the biggest boon we ever had."

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THE NITRAGIN CO., Inc., 3101 W. Custer Ave., Milwaukee 9, Wis.

— Bookmobile —

(Continued from Page 11)

bers then choose their books from this list and work for a reading certificate.

The bookmobile service has become a vital one to its consumers. Today, the adults in the rural sections of the state have learned that the book-laden wagons carry help in many forms—that they are not just laden with fairy tales for their children. A Currituck farmer lauds the service from a practical angle. Some years back, his corn crop was infested by insects. He consulted with the librarian, went home to study an insect-control book she offered, and through applying a formula contained in the book, was able to save his crop.

Yes, there is genuine feeling across the state when rural neighbors call to each other: "The bookmobile is coming."

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ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Rural Exchange

SEPTIC TANK — OUTDOOR TOILET CLEANER. Worried about pumping digging, moving? One PEPTANK treatment flushed into toilet goes right to work unclogging pipes, reducing and liquifying mass and destroying odors and insect problems. Monthly treatments prevent stoppages. Harmless to plumbing and drainage fields. Sold on money back guarantee. Laboratory report available free. Four-month supply $1.25. Year supply $3.50. Postpaid. American Chemical Products Co., 532 No. 18th St., Richmond, Virginia.

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WATCHES WANTED. Any condition. Also broken jewelry, spectacles, dental gold, diamonds, silver. Cash sent promptly. Mail articles. Satisfaction guaranteed. Lowe's, Holland Building, St. Louis 1, Mo.

Raise Mink

MINK RAISING. Information and pen plans free. Complete. Almost all types. Unconditionally guaranteed. Lake Superior Mink Farms, Superior E. E., Wisconsin.

Old Autos, Tags Wanted

DO YOU HAVE an old auto stored away? Here's your opportunity to convert it into cash. Highest prices paid for models before 1915. Also want license tags around 1910. Write complete information, price wanted to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw, N. C.

Gifts

CATALOG FROM the House of Fine Gifts. Send 10c. Barbera, Box 65, Elmsford 12, New York.

STATEWIDE REPORT

By William T. Crisp

William T. Crisp

"We are approaching national bankruptcy." That is what one North Carolina Congressman said recently in discussing appropriations voted by Congress for certain federal programs.

There is much truth in this warning statement. We are compelled annually to spend billions of dollars due to the presence of an international threat which only time, or perhaps war, can remove. On the other hand, the government must either curtail certain programs or operate in the red.

We operated in the red last year to the tune of 9 billion dollars. Certainly our economic system cannot continue healthy if such gigantic deficits recur.

That some programs must be curtailed, therefore, is inevitable. But reaching that conclusion does not, unfortunately, solve our problem. A sensitive and profound question remains to be answered: Which programs should be curtailed and how much should they be curtailed?

Any answer to this question is bound to be controversial. Almost anyone will agree that, except for money wasted through inefficiency, federal dollars are usually channeled into programs that are worthwhile. A Congressman will therefore face plausible objections from some groups no matter what programs he votes to curb.

Nevertheless, to say that most federal programs are worthwhile is not to say that they are all equally important. Some, certainly, are more valuable than others and should consequently be given priority when fund-cutting becomes necessary.

Rural electrification and telephone should stand high on any Congressman's priority list. Three fundamental facts support this statement. In the first place, federal loan funds to these programs have always been repaid on time and with interest (Uncle Sam, therefore, actually realizes a return on this type of investment); in the second place, these programs have been tremendous boosts to our farm economy in patricular and our national economy in general (electricity, for instance, has created untold wealth and purchasing power that would never have existed without it); and in the third place, these programs are such that to curtail them may actually bring about their destruction (any expanding industry must borrow money for capital or bring about its own decease).

It will ill behoove Congress, though admittedly in an effort to sustain the nation's economic health, to impair those very federal programs which in large measure represent the "vitamin pills" of our economic system.

EDITORIALS

All Kinds of Books

Sometimes, in reviewing the factors which have stimulated rural progress in North Carolina, we overlook the many programs which are not as extensive and obvious as, say, the Extension Service, new roads, rural electrification and better schools. A good example is the bookmobile service reported in this issue. Those who are not too familiar with this service will be amazed, as we were, to learn that bookmobiles circulated more than five million books to rural people in the state last year.

All kinds of books—from wholesome stories for children to bulletins and "how-to-do-it" books for farmers. The worth of a program which puts so much knowledge to the disposal of our people is surely unquestioned. The result can only be a more enlightened and better informed citizenship; a citizenship which contributes to better communities and a better state.

We hope that civic leaders in the nine counties which are not served by bookmobiles will take another long look at this service. Seven of these do not have public libraries, but they can be served from adjacent counties. All that is required is a minimum annual contribution to the library fund of $3,000. When this contribution is made, the states gives the county an allocation for carrying out the program. Each year funds for the non-participating counties are held by the state until January 1 in the hope they will cooperate. When they do not, the money earmarked for them is reallocated to other counties. The county loses its share of the state appropriation and its citizens lose the services of the bookmobile.

Civic clubs in these counties in need of a project—and candidates in need of a platform plank—might well investigate these mobile libraries. We think they will like what they find.

Singing A New Tune

(From the Raleigh **News and Observer**)

When the Virginia Electric Power Company was making its successful effort to secure the dam site on the Roanoke River, on which the government had planned to build a dam to supplement the John H. Kerr Dam at Bugg's Island, its biggest argument was it would pay heavy local taxes if allowed to build the dam.

Now that the company has secured its permit, purchased between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of land and started construction, it is singing a different tune. Offcers of the company have appeared before the commissioners of Northampton and other counties to demand that no taxes be paid until 1956, the first year the new electrical units will be in full operation.

The Northampton commissioners acted quite properly in questioning the legality of such a procedure. The land has been taxed heretofore and should be continued to be taxed and improvements should be taxed as they are installed, not when it suits the convenience of the company to have them listed for taxation.

Robert S. Allen

(*Continued from Page 4*)

Aiken, having adroitly set the stage, unleashed his knockout blows.

"It was not the intention of the Senate Committee, was it," he demanded, "to preclude the construction of lines by the government where necessary to get power to users who deserve it in accordance with the existing federal policy?"

"The Senator states the view of our Committee precisely," replied Cordon tersely.

"Would the Senator go so far as to say," pressed Aiken, "that it is not the function of an (House) Appropriation Committee to rewrite the established federal power policy without the appropriate legislative committee thoroughly considering the subject, permitting people to testify at public hearings and giving the whole Congress an opportuniy to consider sulh changes?"

"The Senator from Oregon is happy to state," declared Cordon, "that it is clearly the function of an Appropriations Committee to act only on the granting of funds and not upon substantive law, because the rules of Congress expressly provide that in any case where an Appropriations Committee does introduce substantive law it is subject to a point of order. That would seem to be a conclusive answer in favor of the position which the Senator from Vermont takes."

"I believe the Senator from Oregon made the position of the Senate amply clear," smiled Aiken.

And that was the end of the vicious power-lobby amendments that the House had illegally sneaked into the Interior Department's budget bill.

(Advertisement)

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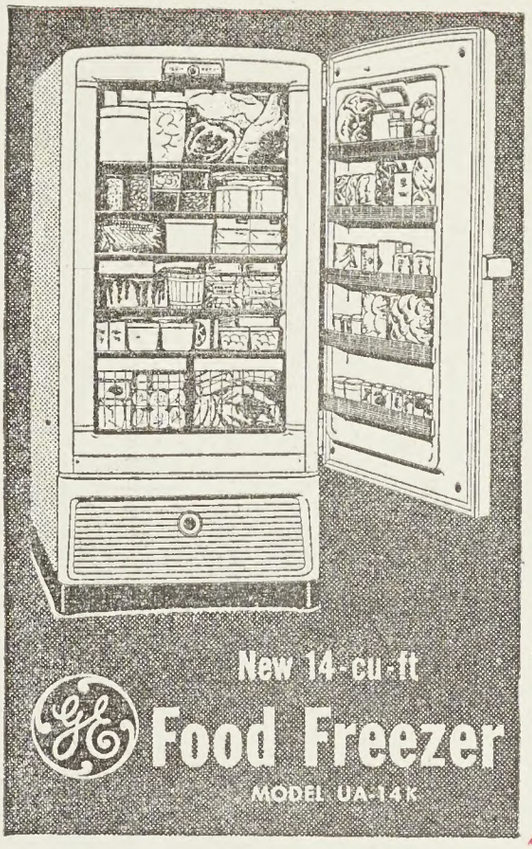

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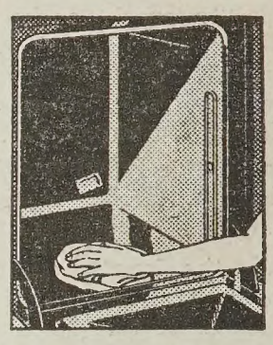
The FRIGIDAIRE 2 Oven Electric Range!

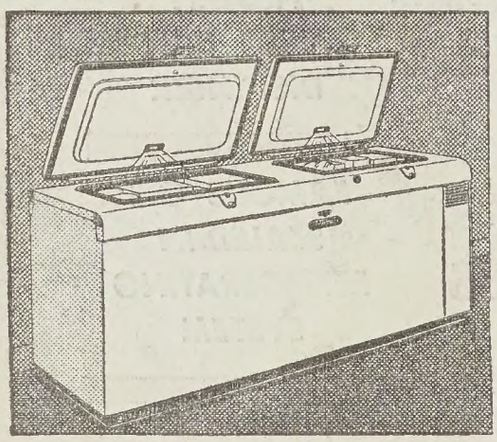
IN PERFORMANCE, as well as in appearance, the Frigidaire DeLuxe model RS-70 is truly a beauty. It's the one electric range to get if you do a lot of cooking and want the *best* range to do it with. And — you save all kinds of time and trouble as well, because *this* range lets you bake, broil or roast a double quantity of food—all at the same time!



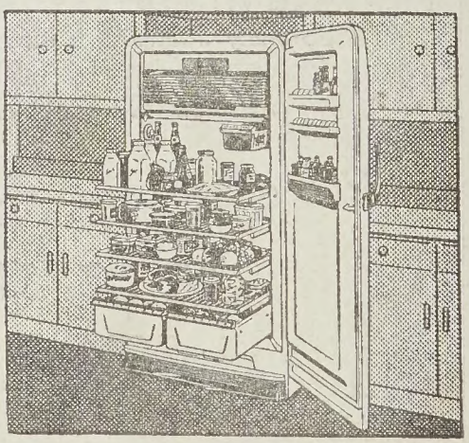
Everything slides out for easy cleaning. Porcelain oven is simple to clean, and keep clean.

And the convenience features of this beautiful Frigidaire Electric Range are many and marvelous! In addition to the exciting DeLuxe Quick-Clean Ovens, model RS-70 offers the DeLuxe Cook-Master Oven Clock Control; Triple Duty Thermizer Deep-Well Cooker; Electric 2-Speed Time-Signal; Full-width fluorescent Cooking-Top Lamp; Full-width Storage Drawer; Lifetime Porcelain Finish: efficient, single tube, 5-Speed Radiantube Surface Units and many, many more. "Wonder Oven" model RS-60 is available with Warmer Drawer in place of second oven.

Frigidaire Appliances for the Farm Home



ASK TO SEE the new Frigidaire Food Freezers 3 models to choose from—capacities from 322 to 630 lbs. of frozen food. All models have sturdy cabinet construction, wrap-around freezing coils, extra-thick insulation to keep cold in, heat out, and Frigidaire's famous Meter-Miser, simplest cold-maker made!



ASK TO SEE the new Cycla-matic Frigidaire—food freezer-refrigerator combination. Has separate, insulated food freezer, new Roll-to-You Shelves that put even back-of-shelf foods at your finger tips, heatless Cycla-matic Defrosting, Levelcold produced by world-famous Meter-Miser mechanism.

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